



Five-Year Decline in Disease Incidence Linked to Urban Kenya's Water Sanitation Programmes on Child Health Outcomes

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Abstract

Urban Kenya has implemented water sanitation programmes aimed at improving child health outcomes. A mixed-method approach combining quantitative data analysis and qualitative case studies was employed to evaluate programme effectiveness. There has been a significant 20% decrease in reported infectious diseases among urban children compared to baseline levels, highlighting the positive impact of water sanitation initiatives. The findings underscore the importance of continued investment in water sanitation programmes for enhancing child health outcomes in urban areas. Investment in water sanitation infrastructure and ongoing monitoring are recommended to sustain these health improvements.

Keywords: *African, Urbanization, Sanitation, Epidemiology, Qualitative Inquiry, Quantitative Analysis, Child Health*

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